New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
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March 9, 2007

Mr. Mark Granger
USEPA, Region II
290 Broadway, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10007-1866

Re: Onondaga Lake NPL Site Subsite Evaluation for the Crouse-Hinds Landfills Site

Dear Mr. Granger:

I have enclosed the final subsite evaluation for:

Crouse-Hinds Landfills

The modifications made to this evaluation are consistent with our various E-mails and telephone conversations. I await receipt of a concurrence letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency regarding this evaluation. If you have any questions regarding this letter or the enclosure, please feel free to telephone me or Mr. Donald Hesler at 518-402-9767.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Mustico, P.E.
Remedial Bureau B
Division of Environmental Remediation

Enclosure

c: Carol Conyers, Esq - DEE
George Shanahan, Esq. - USEPA, Region 2

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

ONONDAGA LAKE NPL SUBSITE EVALUATION

1. SITE NAME

Crouse-Hinds North and South Landfills

2. RECOMMENDATION **DATE**

Subsite_____ Not a Subsite__X___ Potential Subsite_____ March 9, 2007

3. LOCATION OF SITE (Site location map attached)

Intersection of Wolf and Seventh North Streets, Town of Salina and the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY

4. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE

The site is located west of the operating Crouse-Hinds manufacturing facility, which is located at the intersection of Wolf and Seventh North Streets, in the Town of Salina and the City of Syracuse. The site consists of two adjacent inactive landfills (the North Landfill and the South Landfill). The North Landfill is approximately 21 acres in size and the South Landfill is approximately 15 acres in size. The North Landfill is located in the Town of Salina, and the South Landfill is located in the City of Syracuse. They are separated by Seventh North Street. The site is located in an area which includes light industrial, commercial and residential usage. Ley Creek, a tributary of Onondaga Lake, flows from north to south, west of the site. The North Landfill is separated from Ley Creek by undeveloped property owned by Plaza East, LLC. The west boundary of the South Landfill is adjacent to Ley Creek.

An unknown quantity of foundry sand from the Crouse-Hinds facility was disposed of in the North Landfill from the mid-1950s through 1972. From 1972 through approximately 1979, the North Landfill was used for disposing approximately 85 cubic yards per day of industrial wastes including foundry sand, floor sweepings, metal buffing, polishing residue, scrap lumber, plastic wastes and paint scrapings from the Crouse-Hinds facility. Zinc hydroxides sludge was deposited in the landfill between 1972 and 1980. From 1980 to 1983, approximately 40 cubic yards per day of industrial waste, including foundry sand and core butts were disposed of in the landfill from the facility. The North Landfill has been inactive since 1989.

From 1960 to 1969, the South Landfill accepted a combination of municipal solid waste from the City of Syracuse and industrial waste from the Crouse-Hinds facility. The industrial waste consisted of foundry molds, core sand, scrap steel drums, fly ash, paint scrapings, garbage and construction and demolition debris. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards per week of municipal solid waste from the City of Syracuse was accepted at the landfill from 1960 to 1963. The South Landfill has been inactive since 1969.

In 1984, the Site was listed as a "Class 3" New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site (Site No. 7-34-004) pursuant to the NYS Environmental Conservation Law.

Several investigations have been conducted at the site since the early 1980s. The most comprehensive investigations of the site were a PSA in 2004 and an SSA in 2005, both conducted by Crouse-Hinds under NYSDEC oversight. The PSA/SSA investigations consisted of test pit excavations to aid in the determination of the horizontal and vertical extent of fill in the landfills; soil/waste from the test pits were sent for laboratory analysis; surface soil sampling was conducted; groundwater sampling and leachate sampling was conducted; sediment and surface water samples from drainage channels and Ley Creek were analyzed; and wetlands delineation was performed. Results of the PSA/SSA are presented in the May 2006 *Preliminary Site Assessment and Supplemental Site Assessment Report, North and South Landfills, Crouse-Hinds Facility.*

Site Work Completed to Date: (X)Phase I ( )Phase II (X) PSA ( )RI ( )FS ( )PA/SI ( )Other:

5. IS THERE A KNOWN RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES TO THE ENVIRONMENT? Yes __X__ No ____ Potential ____

Is the release historic or ongoing? Groundwater contamination exists on-site. The sampling results summarized below indicate that hazardous substances have been disposed of at the site.

6. IS THE RELEASE INTO THE LAKE OR A TRIBUTARY? Yes __X__ No ____ Potential ____

What is the location and nature of the release? Prior to the PSA/SSA data collection, investigations at the North and South Landfills conducted in the 1980's indicated that on-site contaminants locally migrated off-site to Ley Creek. For example, cyanide and phenol were detected in the surface water of Ley Creek adjacent to and downstream of the landfills at low concentrations but exceeding the respective surface water standards. In addition, cyanide was detected in Ley Creek sediments near the landfills at that time. However, more recent sediment and surface water sampling obtained from Ley Creek during the PSA/SSA field work in 2004 and 2005 indicate that site contaminants were either not detected or not detected above upgradient concentrations in Ley Creek.

7. IS THERE A THREAT OF RELEASE INTO THE LAKE OR A TRIBUTARY? Yes ____ No ____ Potential __X__

What is the location and nature of the threat? The landfills remain unclosed (uncovered), and therefore, surface runoff could migrate to Ley Creek. Groundwater from the site, containing low levels of metals, phenols, and benzene, migrates toward Ley Creek. However, the comprehensive PSA/SSA data set indicates that these site contaminants were either not detected or not detected above upgradient concentrations in Ley Creek. Therefore, while there may be a minor threat of release to the tributary, there does not appear to be a threat of release to the Lake.

8. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES/WASTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE

Phenol, benzene, zinc, PAHs, foundry sand, and other industrial wastes.

ONONDAGA LAKE NPL SUBSITE EVALUATION

9. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE

( )Air (X)Groundwater (X)Surface Water (X)Sediment (X)Soil (X)Waste (X)Leachate

The following provides a summary of the range of contaminant concentrations reported for various contaminants detected above standards, criteria or guidance values (SCGs).

Groundwater (range): Ethylbenzene (ND-19 ppb), Benzene (ND-10 ppb), Toluene (ND-14 ppb), Chlorobenzene (ND-42 ppb), 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ND-8 ppb), Total Phenols (ND-1,360 ppb), Phenanthrene (ND-73 ppb), Fluoranthene (ND-85 ppb), Pyrene (ND-97 ppb), Arsenic (ND-28.1 ppb), Barium (24-2,350 ppb), Cadmium (ND-6.4 ppb), Chromium (1.2-85.6 ppb), Iron (716-53,900 ppb), Lead (ND-351 ppb), Selenium (ND-49 ppb), Zinc (8.2-5,160).

Surface Water (Ley Creek) (range): Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (3-8 ppb), PCB Aroclor 1242 (ND-0.86 ppb), Iron (958-78,200 ppb).

Sediment (range): Toluene (ND-60 ppb), Chlorobenzene (ND-22 ppb), 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ND-6 ppb), total Non-Carcinogenic PAHs (3,757-19,015 ppb), total Carcinogenic PAHs (3,760-16,970 ppb), Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (250-1,700 ppb), PCB Aroclor 1242 (930-3,000 ppb), PCB Aroclor 1254 (770-17,000 ppb), PCB Aroclor 1260 (150-510 ppb), Arsenic (1.9-9 ppm), Cadmium (0.66-21.1 ppm), Chromium (49.3-5,440 ppm), Copper (89.1-120 ppm), Iron (13,900-32,400 ppm), Lead (46-503 ppm), Mercury (ND-0.685 ppm), Nickel (26.7-45.7 ppm), Silver (2.4-3 ppm), Zinc (274-405 ppm).

Surface Soil (range): Phenol (ND-2,000 ppb), 2-Methylphenol (ND-690 ppb), Benzo(a)anthracene (ND-1,200 ppb), Chrysene (73-1,600 ppb), Benzo(b)fluoranthene (93-3,000 ppb), Benzo(a)pyrene (50-1,700 ppb), Debenzo(a,h)anthracene (ND-400 ppb), Arsenic (ND-12.4 ppm), Barium (22-242 ppm), Beryllium (0.2-0.76 ppm), Cadmium (ND-173 ppm), Chromium (8.6-196 ppm), Copper (14.9-440 ppm), Iron (8,590-60,500 ppm), Mercury (ND-0.4 ppm), Nickel (11.9-91.2 ppm), Zinc (56-1,820 ppm)

Test Pit Soil (range): Toluene (ND-120,000 ppb), Ethylbenzene (ND-15,000 ppb), Phenol (ND-3,900 ppb), 2-Methylphenol (ND-830 ppb), 4-Methylphenol (ND-1,100 ppb), 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (ND-130 ppb), Benzo(a)anthracene (ND-14,000 ppb), Chrysene (ND-17,000 ppb), Benzo(b)fluoranthene (41-20,000 ppb), Benzo(k)fluoranthene (ND-7,500 ppb), Benzo(a)pyrene (ND-12,000 ppb), Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (ND-3,800), Dibenz(a,h)anthrancene (ND-1,400 ppb), Arsenic (1.7-21.6 ppm), Beryllium (ND-1 ppm), Cadmium (ND-1,200 ppm), Chromium (7.5-101 ppm), Copper (12.3-1,980 ppm), Iron (6,840-95,800 ppm), Mercury (ND-1.1), Nickel (4-64.5 ppm), Selenium (ND-2.2)

10. EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATION

PAH, PCB and metals concentrations in Ley Creek sediment generally remain consistent from upstream of the facility to downstream.

Phenols and Benzene are the main contaminants in site groundwater. Environmental data from 1983 and 1984 indicated that low levels of Phenols in the surface water of Ley Creek were attributable to the landfills, however, the more recent 2004 PSA data results detected neither Phenols or Benzene in Ley Creek sediment or surface water.

Zinc is also a main contaminant in groundwater, however, sediment concentrations in Ley Creek were generally consistent from upstream to downstream, and Zinc was not detected in the surface water. Cyanide results from 1983 indicated that the landfills may have been impacting creek sediment and surface water. Results from 2004 indicate that Cyanide is not an issue in Ley Creek surface water or sediment.

Significant concentrations of Toluene and Ethylbenzene were only detected in the Test Pit-4 area, which is in the far eastern portion of the North Landfill. Neither contaminant was detected in Ley Creek surface water, and only Toluene was detected in Ley Creek sediment at one location (SED-2). This sediment sample location is most likely being locally impacted by a number of sources unrelated to the North and South Landfills. The downstream sample (SED-1) did not detect Toluene. This localized contamination does not appear to be significantly impacting Ley Creek or the lake system. Site-related contaminants from drainage channels from the North and South Landfills do not appear to be impacting Ley Creek.

Based on the site data, the contamination in Ley Creek appears to be consistent from upsteam of the site to downstream, and thus not attributable to the site. Also based on the site data, the limited contamination in surface water/sediment and groundwater which appears to be attributable to the site is not significantly impacting Ley Creek and is not impacting Onondaga Lake.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

Since there is no apparent impact to the Onondaga Lake System from this site, no further action under the Onondaga Lake NPL Site Remedial Program is recommended. The PSA/RI/FS/ROD process would be completed under the New York State program to address site contamination.

12. SITE OWNER'S NAME	13. ADDRESS	14. TELEPHONE NUMBER
Current Owners: Cooper Crouse-Hinds	Wolf & 7th North Streets Syracuse, NY 13208	Thomas Bonk: 315-477-5117
PRP: Cooper Industries	600 Travis, Suite 5800 Houston, Texas 77002	Michael O'Brien: 713-209-8612